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Again, as showing the failure of the author to tell the truth, we may cite the case of the grain-grading law enacted by the 1917 session of the League legislature and strengthened by the 1919 session: The president of the Agricultural College "was summoned" says the author, from his laboratory to be state inspector of grades, weights, and measures, and installed within the boundaries of the state a new system of grain grades based upon laboratory tests and milling values instead of weight and appearance" (p. 273). But what are the facts? In the bulletin, *North Dakota Grades*, issued May 25, 1918, by the president of the Agricultural College in his capacity of state inspector of grades, weights, and measures, occurs this statement on the first page:

The federal government has established grades for corn and all classes of wheat, so that all interstate shipments must be graded according to these standards. In order to avoid the confusion of a double standard and a dual inspection, we deem it advisable to adopt these standards: the said grain standards published in the *Government Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 33*, issued April 15, 1918, are hereby adopted and made part of the North Dakota grades.

The author's statements about grades, as well as many other matters, are misleading.

In short this book is not what it pretends to be—the facts about the Nonpartisan League.

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The I.W.W. A Study of American Syndicalism. By PAUL FREDERICK BRISSENDEN (Columbia University Studies). Second Edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. Pp. 424. \$4.00.

At a time like the present when the press and departments of justice are labeling strikes as "outlaw," "insurgent," and instigated by the I.W.W., and when revolts against denial of constitutional rights are being similarly characterized, it is well to have at hand this dispassionate work of Dr. Brissenden as a basis for a correct understanding of an overestimated but very active movement.

The book is not concerned with the philosophy of movement, nor does it present the dramatic pictures portrayed by Carleton Parker. The author has succeeded in his object of presenting a matter-of-fact description of the organization, its origin, structure, and history as drawn from "interviews, soap-box speeches, convention proceedings,

and official papers and pamphlets." Undoubtedly this book will become more and more valuable as a source of materials. Many of the papers and pamphlets quoted from are rapidly disappearing, either through raids on headquarters and consequent destruction of documents, or through the negligence of the migratory officials of the organization. Dr. Brissenden presents both the theories of the I.W.W. and its acts, which have been quite generally misrepresented by the press or silently ignored. Against a background of dominating personalities he shows the prolonged struggle within the organization between the political actionists and the direct actionists resulting in the triumph of the latter. The conflict between the East and the West over decentralization is also dealt with in detail.

Attention is called to the underlying similarity between the crudely worded doctrines of the I.W.W. and the dignified reconstruction program of the British Labor Party, each being at bottom an insistent demand for democracy in industry. This basic ideal of the I.W.W. has infiltrated into other labor organizations and has modified the platforms of liberal and radical political groups. The I.W.W. are the "gadflies—stinging and shocking the bourgeoisie into the initiation of reforms."

The appendixes give the Preamble of the I.W.W. in its original form and as modified by the struggle of the factions; statistical tables of membership according to industries and according to local unions; a list of strikes and free-speech fights; a collection of "Wobbly" songs; reprints of "criminal syndicalism" statutes; and a well-arranged and complete bibliography.

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Sovietism—The A B C of Russian Bolshevism. By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Pp. 220. \$2.00 net.

In this book we are given what the author calls the A B C of Russian bolshevism. The Bolsheviks, according to Mr. Walling, are a group of fanatics, a sect which does not represent the majority and which has no seriously undertaken program. Ruthlessness has been resorted to by the leaders as a means of imposing their will upon the people; the more recent tendencies toward moderation and reason are simply devices to conceal the true and vicious policy which will be uncovered at the proper moment. The immediate goal of the group is recognition; a